

Fort Wayne Sentinel.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1856.

LECTURE.—A Lecture will be delivered before the Young Men's Literary Association, at Colerick's Hall, on Thursday evening next, April 19th, by W. W. Dodge of Kentucky.
Subject:—"Formation of Character."

CITY ELECTIONS.

We are desirous to give notice that Democratic Meetings will be held in each ward of the city next Wednesday evening, at half past 7 o'clock, as follows:

- 1st Ward.—at McJunkin's School House;
- 2d "—"Court House;
- 3d "—"L. P. Waters' Office;
- 4th "—"Dr. A. Tolerton's Office;
- 5th "—"T. Baldock's Carpenter shop.

At these meetings, two Aldermen will be nominated for each respective Ward; and also delegates appointed to attend a CITY CONVENTION to be held at the Court House next SATURDAY evening, to nominate candidates for Mayor, Marshal, and other City Officers.

Opening of Navigation.—Water was let into our canal on Wednesday evening last, and navigation is now open to Toledo. The water will be let into the western division this evening, and by Monday the entire length of the canal will be navigable.

Our warehouses are all filled to overflowing with produce, and the prospect for spring business on the canal is good. When we take into account the large amount of produce taken off by the railroad this winter, and also that the wheat crop last fall was far below an average, the fact that more produce is now stored here than on any previous spring, is a gratifying evidence of the rapid improvement of the country and increase of the area under cultivation; and also that the scope of country making Fort Wayne its market is gradually extending. It takes many years to bring a heavily timbered country like ours into cultivation, and some time will yet elapse before we reach our maximum of production; but the time is not far distant when Fort Wayne will be by far the greatest grain and provision exporting point in the State.

Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.—We are gratified to learn that the prospects of this road are brightening, and there is a fair prospect that sufficient funds will be raised to enable the company to progress with the work. Orders have already been given to recommence operations on the line between Fort Wayne and Columbus, and get it in readiness for the iron by July next. It is confidently expected that the work will be finished and cars running to Columbus by November next.

Gas Works.—The gas company at this place have purchased Drake's old ashery at the north side of the Barr Street Bridge, and the adjoining lot, for the purpose of erecting their works. The old building is now being removed, and the erection of the works will shortly be commenced. By next winter we shall have the gas introduced into our houses.

Know Nothingism revealing itself.—The Know Nothing Legislature of Massachusetts have passed a resolution making it unlawful for any person not born in the U. States, to hold any office of trust or emolument in that benighted State.

This shows to what length the intolerance of the Know Nothing faction will go where they have the power. Thousands of the citizens of the United States are thus disfranchised and deprived of their rights at a single blow; and we propose the next step will be to rob them of the right of voting, and thus place them below the negroes, who enjoy that privilege in Massachusetts.

Attempts are making in many places by the K. N. to enlist the support of protestant foreigners, by assuring them that the efforts of the party are directed solely against Catholics. The course adopted in Massachusetts shows the falsity of the pretence, and should be a warning to naturalized citizens of every creed, who do not wish to be degraded below the level of free negroes, to unite with the democrats in a determined and active opposition to the anti-republican principles of this odious and proscriptionist faction.

Fire!—About noon, on Tuesday last, the roof of the brick house at the corner of Lafayette and Washington streets, belonging to Mr. E. Smith, was discovered to be on fire. Could access to the roof have been gained immediately the progress of the fire might easily have been arrested, but this could not be done, and the whole roof was soon in a blaze. Fire Engine No. 2 was on the ground, but for the want of water could not do anything. The building was totally destroyed. No insurance. It was occupied by Mr. Probasco, who fortunately saved the greater part of his furniture. The adjoining building of Mr. Leyman was in great danger, but was saved by the active exertions of his friends. The wind was blowing strong at the time, carrying sparks and embers to a great distance, and setting fire to a stable on the next street, but it was fortunately extinguished before any damage was done.

The fire was caused by sparks from a low chimney near the lower edge of the roof, which were blown upon or under the shingles, and confined into a blaze by the wind. Builders are not as cautious as they should be in this respect. Many fires are caused by low and ill-constructed chimneys.

Some steps ought to be at once taken to provide reservoirs in the upper part of the city. There is scarcely a place, except near the canal, where sufficient water can be procured to render the engines available, and the only resource is to use buckets—a most inefficient method, and one that can never be effectual when the fire has gained much headway. This is a subject that should engage the attention of the new city board at their first meeting.

FREE LIBRARY.—The Wayne Township School Library, containing a well selected assortment of upwards of 200 volumes of choice books, is open every Saturday from 1 to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and from 7 to 9 in the evening. The library is kept in the Sheriff's office, over the Recorder's office.

The books are lent out free of charge. This will be a good opportunity for the youths of our city and vicinity to improve their minds and acquire a habit of reading and study, which may prove of inestimable value to them hereafter.

Warning to Boys.—A young boy was seriously injured and perhaps crippled, on Tuesday last, by attempting to jump off the freight cars while in motion. He fell to the ground with considerable force and received severe injury in the back and knee.

We have often noticed a parcel of ill-bred boys chattering about the cars as they pass through the streets; and not unfrequently they will stand on the track until the cars are almost upon them, the one who stands the longest thinking himself the greatest hero. Their parents should attend to them, or some of them will inevitably be killed by their fool-hardiness. If the Marshal would occasionally look after the urchins and "switch them off" he would do them a great favor, and might perhaps be the means of saving their lives or limbs.

The long continued dry weather and cold winds have had a bad effect on the wheat, and created some fears that it would be seriously injured. We had a fine rain last night, and the weather to-day is warm and genial, which we hope will restore the suffering crop.

A Pleasant Place to live in.—Los Angeles, in California, must be a perfect Paradise, as its name (City of the Angels) would seem to indicate. Street fights with knives or pistols, frays, and assassinations are of daily, or rather nightly occurrence; and the common morning salutation when friends meet is "Any body killed last night?" The occurrence of only two or three assaults or murders in a week is reckoned small business in the casualty line, but a couple of onslaughts with pistols and a stabbing case every twenty-four hours is held to be a tolerably average transaction.

Recently a gang of gamblers and ruffians attacked a social party assembled at the house of one of the wealthiest citizens, and were not beat off until three of their leaders were shot dead and several others wounded. Since then no person attends a ball without girding up his loins with a belt and six-shooter, carrying a pocket full of bullets, with a pound or so of powder in his hat, and half a yard of bowie knife artfully concealed in the leg of his pantaloons.

Result in Connecticut.—Last year a Whig Governor was chosen in Connecticut. This year there is no choice; the Democratic candidate is the highest on the list, the Know Nothing next, and the Whig candidate last.

Go it, Boys!—Mr. A. L. Hanna has bought out the boot and shoe establishment of F. S. Avaline, and has replenished the stock with a full assortment of new articles of the latest styles and best workmanship and materials. He has engaged the premium boot-maker of Allen County to take charge of the custom work, and he will fit the fashionable gents to a "Gnat's eye," while the ladies cannot fail to be suited by the excellent stock of eastern shoes, gaiters, slippers, &c. provided for them.

Mr. H. is favorably known to the customers of the old establishment for his obliging and courteous demeanor, and we predict for him a good run of custom. That his customers will be well suited with his goods and prices there can be no doubt.

GROCERIES.—We direct the attention of our readers to the new advertisements of Messrs. WILLIAMS & HURST. They are now receiving a fresh and full stock of choice family groceries, which they are prepared to sell at wholesale or retail on the most favorable terms.

Select School.—We direct the attention of parents to the advertisement of Mrs. Griffiths, who proposes opening a school, at her residence, corner of Barr and Berry Streets, on Monday, April 23d. Mrs. G., we understand, is highly qualified for the responsible duties of a teacher, and will doubtless give entire satisfaction to those who intrust their children to her care.

Schools in Toledo.—A Zaneville paper contains the following notice of the schools in Toledo:—What a contrast it affords to the destitute condition of our city in this respect! What is the reason? Are our Toledo neighbors so far ahead of us in enterprise and appreciation of the benefits of education—or is it that the Ohio School Law is so much better than the incongruous, chaotic, impracticable jumble under which our school funds are wasted and squandered, that they are appropriated to building and keeping up schools instead of being in a great measure eaten up by the fees of officers? The subject is deserving the serious attention of our citizens.—It is certainly true we had free schools in Fort Wayne, our present destitute condition is a reproach and disgrace to our city.

At Sanitary the commandant quarantined a Russian going to Cleveland, and the other to Toledo. The writer of this visited the latter place, and spent a day or two in looking around among the admirable schools of that enterprising go-ahead people. We were courteously introduced through the schools by Rev. Anson Smyth, the accomplished Superintendent, and found them greatly in advance of anything we had anticipated. Order, system, neatness and attention are prevailing throughout the whole range of these schools, which are certainly models of excellence, and everywhere demonstrate that a conscience as well as intellect is at work in giving tone and direction to the machinery which governs the whole. The school property now owned by the city of Toledo is estimated to be worth \$800,000, three years ago their investments in this kind of property scarcely reached \$30,000. They have recently put up a high school building costing, including fixtures and ground, \$10,000. They have several other excellent primary and secondary school edifices completed—more under way, and others still completed. The citizens of Toledo consider this the best investment of capital they have ever made, and who that properly regards the importance of education will doubtfully among the female teachers in the Toledo schools we found several graduates of Mt. Holyoke and the Normal School at Albany, institutions of learning not surpassed in this or any other country, and well known to all intelligent friends of education, as having sent out to the West a host of accomplished and successful teachers, the result of whose efforts is beginning to be manifestly upon the rising generation. Of the Toledo schools we have only time to say in this connection that for neatness, good order, system, thoroughness of instruction, high moral tone, they are unsurpassed, and are monuments of honor to the skill, perseverance and intelligence of the Superintendent and teachers who preside over them.

The Committee gathered many valuable ideas during their visit, which will essentially aid them in the re-organization of our schools in the spring, in the new buildings, which are expected to be ready for occupancy in April. Of some of these we shall take occasion to speak in the future.

The new school buildings erected here the past season will compare favorably with any we found in the North for sanitary purposes. In fact, they are surpassed anywhere in the State, if equalled for primary and secondary schools.

Martin Van Buren Jr., son of the ex-President, died while at dinner in Paris on the 20th ult. He had long been warring away with consumption.

One week later from Europe.—Arrival of the Steamer Baltic.—Aspect of affairs more peaceful.

SANDY HOOD, Friday, April 6.—P. M. The steamer Baltic, with advices from Liverpool to Saturday, the 24th ult, has arrived off this point.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. The market for Cotton at Liverpool was active during the week, and the sales reached 87,500 bales, of which speculators took, 14,000 bales, and exporters 13,000 do.

Nothing new had transpired in the Provision market; the demand was moderate at previous prices.

The Money market at London was easier. Consols 92 1/2 at 92 1/2.

Brown & Shipley say the demand for Cotton was good, and prices advanced 1-16 a cdt. during the week. The stock at Liverpool was 615,000 bales, of which 422,000 bales were American.

The same parties report Breadstuffs unchanged, with moderate demand. New Western Flour, 36 & 38s; old do, 41 & 42s; and Philadelphia, Baltimore and Ohio, 43 & 44s; White Wheat, 12s 6d, and Red, 11s 3d; White Corn, 42 & 44s, and Yellow, 42 & 43s. Some circulars say Corn had advanced 9d per quarter.

Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Provisions generally unchanged but the market closed dull, and Lard again lower.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. Barings's circular says the bullion in the Bank of England had further increased. American Stocks active, and prices unchanged. Breadstuffs dull. Sugar lower. Rails are quoted, on board, in Wales, at 25s 1/2. Bars at 27s, and Scotch Pig at 57s 6d, on the Clyde.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. The advices from Sebastopol contain nothing of special importance. The general aspect of affairs was unchanged.

From the Conference at Vienna the advices are important. The first of the four points, guaranteeing that the Principalities be placed under the protection of the five powers, was unanimously adopted.

The new steamer City of Baltimore, of the Liverpool and Philadelphia line, had been taken by the French government and had left Liverpool for Marseilles, having in tow the American ship Ticongora, which had also been chartered.

The new Emperor of Russia had made several speeches, those to his ministers were mild and peaceable, but those to the army warlike; on the whole, his language is interpreted in a pacific sense.

The first of the four points which has been agreed upon by the Vienna Conference reads as follows:—The abolition of the exclusive protectorate of Russia over the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia; the privileges accorded to those provinces by the Sultan being placed under the guarantee of the five powers.

The latest dispatches from Vienna, which are up to Friday evening, say the Conference was progressing favorably, and the second point had been agreed upon that day, or would be the day following; but it must be understood that the question of peace or war will not be decided until the third point is agreed upon.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times telegraphs to that paper, under date of Friday evening, that the news from Vienna appears favorable to peace, and that the people are disposed to believe that the Conference will be attended with happy results.

Count Nesselrode will proceed to Vienna when the negotiations become critical. The new Czar had given strong evidence of abiding by the plans traced out by his father, and the old would make no concessions.

Rumors were current of a new basis of an agreement including the freedom of the Black Sea, the opening of the Danube, and the creation of a Turkish Protectorate in Asia.

Advices from Constantinople say the Fort had determined to maintain undiminished sovereignty over the Danubian delta, and would not permit the Christians of the Empire being placed under any foreign protectorate. The Port also desires the participation of Prussia in the Conference.

All Pasha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, had been summoned to Vienna. The official report of the storming of the Malakoff by the French, on the night of the 28th February, showed it to be one of the most gallant achievements of the campaign.

Gen. Osten Sacken telegraphs to St. Petersburg as follows:—"On the night of the 10th we erected a new redoubt, about three hundred yards in front of the Korniloff bastion, and our work are carried on with success."

There is nothing new from Eupatoria. Gen. Burgoyne remains in the Crimea, at the request of Lord Raglan.

The flight of the allied troops is satisfactory. The English position was well fortified. The Russians had received reinforcements.

At an allied council of war, held on the 4th ult, it was resolved to recommend active operations.

Lord Raglan's last dispatch is dated 8th March. He says the weather is becoming fine and dry, and the sick were much improved in consequence; that a new British battery of three guns had caused two Russian vessels to leave the moorings in the harbor, and that the Russians were receiving large reinforcements and provisions for maintaining the war.

Onar Pasha's force, on the 3d March, was thirty-five thousand, and was being continually augmented by fresh arrivals.

Letters from Odessa say the situation of the Russians was intricate, in case of an evacuation of Bessarabia without a contest. The Grand Duke Constantine directs the fleet Ministry the marine.

A most real levy of recruits was made through out Russia and Poland, during the night of the 13th of March.

The sea was breaking up generally in the Baltic.

The flying British squadron, the first instalment of the Baltic fleet, sailed from Spithead for Kiel on the 29th of March.

which has soaked into the loose soil are almost dried up. The new commandant of Balaklava, Colonel Harding, has already changed the aspect of the town, and Lord Raglan, with the chief officers of his staff, is again visible at the camp, at the port, and in the lines. The hideous and accumulated filth, which rendered this sojourn of British troops untenable even by undisciplined soldiers, has been swept away. A naval arsenal with store-houses has risen under the cliff. The troops have fresh provisions, and even vegetables; huts have been erected, and clothes distributed; large numbers of mules and ponies have arrived for the transport service, and the army has regained an air of cheerfulness and confidence which appeared for a moment when it was impossible to deny that his most interested in its welfare.—London Times.

Four Days Later from Europe.

A General Engagement Between the Russians and the Allied Forces in the Crimea. The Russians Defeated, with Great Loss. Prospect of Peace less Favorable.

New York, April 12, P. M.—The steamer Washington, with dates from Havre and Southampton to 28th, and London and Liverpool to the same day, arrived here at seven o'clock this evening.

No change in the market for Breadstuffs. The demand was moderate at previous rates.

The accounts from the Vienna conference are unfavorable. The allies do not insist upon the demand of Sebastopol, but they propose other conditions disagreeable to Russia.

Advices from Odessa say that notwithstanding the repeated attacks, the Russians maintained their position on Mount Leonessa, from whence their guns play upon the French lines.

The weather in the Crimea continued fine, and the health of the troops was improving. The allied batteries of the British were making considerable progress.

According to information given by deserters, the Emperor's death had not been made known in Sebastopol.

The projects of converting Eupatoria into a strong fort, and for the erection of extensive land and sea fortifications at Balaklava, were favored by the English Government. On the 24th March, the allied camp on the 12th March.

On the following day the Russians opened a fire from the heights of Balaklava, upon the allied forces. The English, with the assistance of Gen. Knollys, routed them. On the 17th, the Russians attacked the whole line of the allies, when a fearful struggle ensued, in which the Russians were defeated with great slaughter.

The London Mail says that Franco has agreed to send fifty thousand additional troops to the Crimea, provided England furnishes the means of transportation.

It is understood that the Conference at Vienna had agreed upon the two first points, and the critical third point—upon which the question of peace or war depends—was under consideration, and would occupy several days. Late dispatches from Vienna say the old contest in regard to the third point of the Conference are groundless.

Sardinia is in the English market for a loan of two millions sterling at 4 per cent.

The bill to abolish newspaper stamps in England, has passed the second reading in the commons by a large majority.

Sir Charles Wood stated that as soon as the ports in the Baltic and White Sea were open, it was the intention of the allies to establish a strict blockade.

The committee of enquiry into the conduct of the war, still continued in session. The revelations elicited were still more appalling.

A dispatch from Vienna, dated March 27th, P. M., says the political horizon had again become gloomy, and that the proceedings of the conference on the 13th and 14th of the previous day, were far from satisfactory, the conditions required of Russia being very disagreeable.

Prince Gortschakoff arrived at Sebastopol on the 20th March. On the 14th of the same month the Turks at Eupatoria made a sortie, and were repulsed.

On the 17th, three battalions of Zouaves attacked a new Russian redoubt, and were driven back with great slaughter.

On the night of the 15th, the French troops carried a line of ambuscades, occupied by the Russian sharpshooters; at the same time the Russians made a sortie, but were repulsed.

The bulk of the British Baltic fleet was at Spithead, and expected to sail on the 24th April. The Parliament had agreed to the Sardinian loan, one million to be advanced immediately to the allies, and the other million a year hence, if necessary.

Mr. Layard on the War, and the management of it.

Mr. Layard, the Nineveh explorer, is an able and free-speaking man. He calls things by their names without much respect to persons, and as a consequence he has incurred the enmity of all members of the British Ministry together, but he has been kept out of it, apparently, on account of his superior qualifications, which is one of the dogmas of the aristocracy to keep able and energetic men, not of their own class, as much as possible in the third position of the hierarchy.

He did not get the Under-Secretaryship of War, which had been promised him, and which, in the public opinion, he ought to have had. The following is an extract from a speech of his, to his constituents.

"For some years past the Turkish Government has been making great endeavors to improve the condition of the population under its jurisdiction, and the progress which it has not been able to carry out all that it wished to accomplish. It is difficult to change a nation in a day. [Hear, hear.] The rulers of Turkey are many of them men of no principle at all—they look to personal considerations—they look to their private advancement and filling their own pockets, and they have done great harm to the cause which the Sultan has sought to sustain. It is impossible to do the kind of good improvements he has made. I have known Turkey for fifteen years, and no one who knew Turkey then, and sees what has been done during that time, can deny the improvement that has been made, not among Mussulman and Mahomedan population, because there are causes at work which will probably lead to the destruction of the Mussulman in Europe, but among the Christian population of Turkey. It is not for the Mahomedans we are fighting, but for the Christians. That is a distinction which the heads of the peace party have always kept out of view. [Hear, hear.] I do not say that the Christian population have obtained all those privileges which we should wish to see them possess, but they have been gaining ground, and are becoming more powerful. They have been intrusted with public employments of great weight and importance, which a few years hence were denied to them."

The Turkish Government have sent Christians to represent them at foreign courts; the Turkish minister in England is a Christian; the Turkish minister in Paris was a Christian; the Turkish minister in Belgium and Austria was a Christian. Some thirty years ago as a Christian, being employed by the Turkish Government as its minister at a foreign court was almost unknown. In domestic affairs they are making great progress. In literature they are making great strides, and in Turkey, at this moment, I know that liberal opinions, both in politics and literature, are gaining ground. The Emperor of Russia, says the progress making by the Christian population, and this very progress was the ground-work of his interference. The object of Prince Menschikoff's mission to Constantinople was to check the growing spirit of liberty among the Christian population of Turkey. The Emperor knew perfectly well that if the Christians of Turkey would render assistance to take the life of the Sultan, and the Mahomedan population, all his hopes of having Constantinople, and possessing those magnificent provinces which would make him the most powerful potentate in the world, would have been disappointed and destroyed. I am perfectly aware that he has been

arming with this object. He did so in 1820; he did so at the treaty of Adrianople; but for some years he has not had the opportunity of carrying his views into effect. Lord Aberdeen became Prime Minister, and apparently at the head of a liberal Government, which I shall always regret, for Lord Aberdeen has done more to destroy the liberal party than any man who ever lived. [Hear, hear.] When Lord Aberdeen came to power, with his known views upon foreign policy, the Emperor of Russia thought it a good opportunity of pressing his views, and aiming at the conquest of Turkey. On that account he sent Prince Menschikoff to Constantinople. I do not accuse Lord Aberdeen of connivance, as some of his friends do, but I think that his opinions on public affairs encourage the Emperor of Russia to hope that now was the time to carry out his ambitious schemes.

At the time of Prince Menschikoff's arrival at Constantinople I was there, and from what I saw it was my conviction, and still entertain it, that if the Government had shown a bold front; if the Emperor had been told that England was not prepared to acknowledge the pretensions of Russia, Prince Menschikoff would not have pushed his views, but would have been satisfied with the first thing offered to him. [Cheers.] But we did not take this course, and hence the origin of all these misfortunes. The Government at this time was composed of the Liberal party, and a party with few followers, and was popular in England—I mean the Peelites. They held distinctly opposite opinions as to the danger of Russian predominance in Europe to those of Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and the other Liberals. It is all very well in quiet times to have a divided Government, but it is impossible to carry on great national affairs when you have a divided Government. In such matters half-and-half policy will not do. What was the result? Instead of telling the Emperor what they thought of his ambitious schemes, he was patted on the back. The Government never showed a bold front, and the Emperor pushed his claims to the utmost, thinking that the English Government would never oppose him. All he wanted was the right of direct intervention over the Crimea, and he gave him authority over eleven millions of the Sultan's subjects. The Emperor crossed the Pruth and then I, for the first time, rose and besought the Government not to allow the Emperor to cross the Pruth without a declaration of war. I did not want war—no man does—but I knew that if the Government were afraid of war, they would be unable to do anything, and that nothing could save us from war. [Cheers.] This is an opinion which I have consistently expressed in the House of Commons from the moment that I had the honor of representing you.

The next mistake of the Government was in placing the negotiations in the hands of Austria, which had an interest in keeping us weak and in maintaining its position under every sacrifice.

I held your conference at Constantinople, or anywhere rather than submit the negotiations to the direct interference of Austria. Well, we went to Vienna, and there, to use a popular phrase, we were "lumbugged." [Laughter.] The Vienna note could not have been supposed to settle the question if it had entered upon the ground of the conflict of the great interests and great principles at stake. Who had we to settle that question for us at Vienna? Was it a man intimately acquainted with the Eastern question, and with powers of mind equal to the crisis? No, we never had the courage to put the right man in the place, and the Government never would sacrifice their private party, anything to the good of the country.

"We drifted into the war," according to the expression of Lord Clarendon, and Lord J. Russell declared that we had no territorial changes or personal objects to attain. But that was not the moment to tell Russia that we should not insist upon territorial changes. It was holding out a premium to Russia to say, "We will do anything, and we will do everything, while she could do nothing by the war." [Cheers.] Well, war broke out and we sent our troops to Gallipoli. No provision was made for them there, and if it had not been for the French they might have starved. They were next sent to Varna. I was then in constant communication with the Government, and there was scarcely anything going on which I did not know.

The want was to take advantage of which did not do the Government. I told them that the troops were going to a most unhealthy place, and that they would inevitably suffer from disease. They were warned by others that it was a pestilential climate, and yet, despite of these warnings, the men were sent to Varna, where in a short time the lost an incredible number of men, and were almost demoralized.

We have just received from Rome the melancholy intelligence of the sudden death of Mrs. Cass, the wife of the United States Minister at that city, and late Miss Ludlum, of New York. Mrs. Cass died the 3d of March, from congestion of the brain, caused by taking a hot bath, and she was seized in the bath, and lived but an hour, unconscious. Mrs. Cass was married to Mr. C. in the month of May last, in Paris.—Paris Correspondence N. Y. Com. Adv.

Certificates issued to the Democratic City Candidates.—Unparalleled Impudence and Meanness of Pap Taylor and Colleagues.

The City Clerk, STEPHEN HULSE, yesterday discharged his duty as a public officer, by giving certificates of election to all the Democratic city candidates. The Eleventh and Twelfth Ward returns, as made out by the judges of election, in those wards, were allowed upon the strength of the counsel for several of the Democratic candidates, and the judges of election, who were able to approximate very accurately to the exact result. In the Eleventh Ward the judges made affidavit to the majority for our city ticket, founded upon certain facts which made it entirely safe and proper for them to do it. It is to be regretted that the charter had made no provision for such a contingency as the destruction of ballot-boxes, and painting out the names in such cases. The omission is an important one, and ought to be speedily supplied at the next session of the Legislature.

In giving the certificate of election to Mr. FARAN and his associates, Mr. HULSE has complied with the wish and expectation, we believe, not only of the Democracy, but of a respectable portion of the city. The Democrats are now in a position that all our candidates were elected by a handsome vote, and, upon the principle that a majority should rule, clearly entitled to their places.

Yet notwithstanding this fact, and against the wishes of many of his own political friends, Pap Taylor and all of his colleagues and the enfeebling meanness to claim the certificates of election. Constable has long been our opinion of the editor of the Times, in respect to his moral honesty, we must say we were not prepared to see him do so unworthily an act as to attempt to thrust himself as Mayor over a community which had rejected his aspirations for that position by more than a thousand majority. Had he possessed the least respect for the public voice, or had he any conception of what was his duty as a citizen, and a self-respect, he would have quietly submitted to the popular decree which had pronounced against him. But a greedy and unscrupulous thirst for office—no matter how obtained—and a most unbecoming ambition urged him to claim a post to which he had no title whatever, and that founded in violence and fraud. Twice he had the opportunity to ask for his certificate of election, and in the last case called upon the judges to witness the Clerk's refusal so to do. The boasted American principles of the men are beautifully illustrated by his refusal to abide by the decision of a majority of his fellow citizens, legally and lawfully expressed. For the last two or three days the question has been, both at home and abroad, will any one upon the Know-Nothing ticket, who had been elected by a majority, even if he could get the certificate, which he had not been elected by—Pap Taylor & Co. will, in their conduct, have answered the question in the affirmative, and thus disgraced many of their own friends and supporters. TAYLOR is now in

eminent degree entitled to scorn and unmeasured contempt of the public, as a person who would usurp and intrude into a public office. All high-minded men will now rejoice, if they did not before, that our city is spared the disgrace of electing such a Chief Magistrate, who is actuated by impulses at once dishonorable and mean as to take advantage of the destruction of the ballot-boxes that gave a large majority against him. Pap Taylor did this, and thus acted the part of an unprincipled demagogue and knavish trickster. It did not avail, however, and the twice-rejected aspirant for official distinction is now finally disposed of beyond any chance of resurrection, for his own party will not nominate again a man whose well-deserved unpopularity killed their ticket. After an unparalleled, desperate contest, the struggle is ended, and the Democracy of Cincinnati have come out completely and decisively victorious. We have hardly language to express our gratification at a result which has so much of present and future significance, and which promises to tend so happily upon the welfare of the party.

After the administration of James J. FARAN, we feel convinced this city will have a government that will redound to its credit, and fulfill the wishes of the people in respect to municipal reform.—Cin. Enquirer.

Organization of the City Government.—Address of Mayor Faran.

The short address which was read to the Council on the day of its organization, from Mayor FARAN, has the ring of the true metal, and meets the approbation of our citizens, without distinction of party. Its firm and manly tone indicates that the city has a Chief Magistrate who will do his duty at all hazards, without fear or favor. We have every assurance, from the character and ability of Mayor FARAN, and his familiarity with the affairs of our citizens, that he will be his fault if we do not have the long-desired municipal reform. He is not the man to tolerate abuses of any sort in the administration of the city government that comes under his care or supervision.

All the executive departments in the City Building are now filled by staunch and reliable Democrats, and a Know-Nothing among them. This result must be gall and wormwood to Messrs. LOGAN, PURCELL, HOKE and DAVEPORT, renegades from our organization, who left us and joined the Know-Nothing, because they thought their chances of retaining office were thereby improved. In that they miscalculated; the fluid, alas! that their old friends, the Democracy, are still the dominant organization in Cincinnati. The Know-Nothing belongs to the past, and all political parties, and we trust it will be borne in mind by our Democratic city officials in their subordinate appointments. Let every position of any importance be filled by a staunch and reliable Democrat, who stood by the party in the crisis which it has just passed. Lukewarm friends and bitter opponents have no right to expect any special favors from the Democratic organization.

We were pleased at the almost unanimous endorsement which STEPHEN HULSE, the Clerk of the Council, received, whose action in awarding certificates to the candidates who received the greatest number of votes at the late election has been ensured in certain quarters. Mr. HULSE has made a good officer, energetic and faithful in the discharge of his duties, and the new Council will be well served by his services.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Value of Foreign Emigration.—The report of the Commissioners on Emigration, shows that the emigrants to this country bring with them much more than they take away. The new States which they are to settle, the German emigrants alone, having for three years past imported with them an average of eleven millions of dollars, annually.

Again, it has been ascertained, and we publish it on the authority of the New York Evening Post, that the freights received by our shipowners on all the products of our fields, mines, forests and workshops, sent to foreign countries, are all the goods we export, do not equal, and are less than the passage money paid to them by the emigrants who arrive at our ports.

We will not speak of the value of the foreign emigration, to the West, as an addition to our population, where it is most needed. This is appreciated by every citizen of the new States; yet, the introduction of free persons, we advocate. Know Nothing doctrine, but do the same for the introduction of foreign paupers. The above facts show that the mass of the foreign emigration instead of being a burthen upon us, adds to the available wealth of the country.—Minnesota Democrat.

Glorious Democratic Victory in Michigan.—Know-Nothingism Completely Routed.—The Detroit Free Press, in speaking of the recent spring elections in that State, says:—"The returns of the township elections held on Monday indicate that the Democracy have swept the State. Know-Nothingism and Fusionism seem generally to have combined, but with very inferior success, even in some of the Democratic strongholds. Our impression is that the result will show an old-fashioned Democratic victory."

In November last the Know-Nothing carried Michigan, electing their State ticket by a handsome majority, and choosing a great proportion of the Legislature. Now the state of affairs is entirely reversed, and the Democrats have again the majority in the Legislature. Throughout there is a heavy reaction in public sentiment against the bigoted, proscriptionist, secret society. The charm of novelty and secrecy which surrounded it in its true light, as the most odious and infamous organization that was ever established in the history of our country, and which could never carry out its purpose without subverting our free institutions. In this city of late years, after town, its flag is being struck to the glorious national standard of Democracy, the only true American emblem of freedom.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

[From the Correspondent of the Old Statesman.] Dark County Cited in Democratic Majority 360.—On April 4, 1856, a Democratic ticket of Old Rights righting, Greenville Know-Nothing corporation ticket only 15 votes. Several townships already in give a Democratic majority from last fall of 400 votes, and the balance to hear from will, as agreed by all parties, give the county to the Democrats by at least 360 votes. Hurrah for old Dark! Yours, &

to be crushed the glass within it; and, this glass being in the form of an arch, with its bases and apex both embraced by the iron, it can yield to no power that is not capable of liberally crushing it to powder.

for Unatmore only, and is confident that he can
 get good satisfaction in that line, book as to fit and
 Fort Wayne, April 14, 1855.

Under Sleeves, Under Handkerchiefs, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Muslins, Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Laced Muslins, Bishop and Victoria Lawns, &c.
For sale by
J. W. TOWNLEY &
March 25.

SHILLING GINGHAMS.
SCOTCH and American Ginghams, that
 a good deal more money, for sale at One
 a Yard, by
 April 6th. WM. T. ABBEY

16000 Hides Wanted
FOR which we will pay 34 cents pr lb gr
 8 cents pr lb for prime dry Hint hides.
W. C. GREY & Co.

for said articles of value and also for general use. For particulars, a Price List can be obtained by addressing as above. This document is one of the oldest of the kind in the State.

Feb. 23d, 1855.

DRY GOODS
Groceries, Crockery & Hardware
Fort Wayne, March 19th, 1884.

10	"Cane Sugar	300	bls	"L
3	"Poly.	10	ht sheets	"Pia
10	Logalids N. O.	3	Gross	Possence
5	Bbls Spermi Oil	20	Bales	O-kup
Dec. 2, 1851.			H. R.	Edm. Ed.

